

# The Times-Democrat.

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LIMA, OHIO, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1896.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

## KILLED BY A TIN HORN.

Not of the Campaign Kind, but a Race Horse.

## A JOCKEY WAS LAID OUT.

His Horse Fell on Him in Making the Turn at the First Quarter, Crushing His Face So Badly That He Died in a Short Time.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—The first fatal accident on the new track of the Queen City Jockey club occurred in the third race at Newport. The race was at a mile with 11 starters. Jockey Joe Foster of the Ireland Brothers' stable was on Tin Horn, who had the rail. In taking the turn at the first quarter Tin Horn was jammed into the fence and fell with the boy under him. Foster was carried to one of the stables and sent to the hospital, where he died later. His face was crushed and he received internal injuries. He was about 20 years of age and lived at Nashville.

### REMINDER OF DEATH.

Li Hung Chang Takes a Coffin With Him on His Visit to Moscow.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—Edward Evans of Shanghai, who was among the passengers on the steamer Gaelic, says that Li Hung Chang, the eminent vice-roy now on his way to Moscow to attend the coronation of the czar, took with him on his trip a casket in which he expects to be buried when he dies.

"It is not an unusual thing for Chinese to buy their own coffins and keep them in their houses the same as any other article of furniture until they shuffle off the mortal coil," he said. "To carry a coffin with one's self on a long journey to guard against any inconveniences in case of death, may seem ridiculous to Americans, but that Li Hung Chang has done this I know to be a fact. I have the story from a missionary in China who was engaged by Li Hung Chang to accompany him on the voyage, but who gave up the trip at the last moment."

### WIN TRY Free Trade Again.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—New South Wales is now returning to a free trade basis as the result of at least two emphatic and unmistakable demands by the people in the past 13 months. United States Vice Commercial Agent Keightley says the new government, which went into office on that issue, is redeeming the election pledge, and is vigorously carrying out a free trade policy. The protective duties have been already partially and will soon be entirely abolished.

### Newspaper Man Missing.

POMONA, Cal., April 21.—Edward Sweeney has been missing from Pomona for five days, and his friends and the police believe that he has been killed. Search has been made for the missing man since Tuesday without result. Sweeney was very tall and spare, about 45 years of age. He came to Pomona last January for his health. He said he had been a newspaper man in New York, and showed several letters of introduction from prominent eastern journalists.

### Walter Visits the State Department.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Ex-United States Consul Waller visited the state department in company with Paul Bray, his stepson. He had a short interview with Assistant Secretary Adele and also with Chief Clerk of the consular bureau, and will endeavor to see Secretary Olney later in the week. Meanwhile he has gone to Baltimore to deliver the first of a course of lectures on Madagascar, which will involve a tour of the states.

### A SECRET MEETING.

National Executive Board of the A. P. A. Is In Session.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Since last Sunday there has been a secret national meeting here of the supreme officers and national executive board of the A. P. A. Members have not registered at the hotels, in fact many of them have stopped at boarding houses. Among those present are Supreme President W. H. Traynor, Toledo; Supreme Secretary C. T. Beatty, Chicago; Supreme Treasurer M. L. Ryan, Chicago; National Executive Committee T. L. Thompson of Omaha and many others.

Officers from Ohio and other states will arrive Wednesday. The purpose is professedly political and hostile to McKinley for president. Secrecy will be removed in a day or two. Judge J. H. Stevens of St. Louis, chairman of the national advisory committee and chairman of the propaganda and campaign committee, issued a circular to correct some "misstatements of the press," the substance of which is:

First.—The hostility of the order to McKinley is not against him as a man, but against him for his antipathy to the order, shown in his appointments while governor.

Second.—The order does not oppose McKinley in the personal interest of any other candidate. It fights no man because of his religion.

Third.—The order made every effort consistent with manhood to reach McKinley without success.

Fourth—Congressman Grosvenor's denial that he refused to see the A. P. A. committee and that he virtually insisted it is untrue.

Fifth—All statements of Congressman Linton's withdrawal from the candidacy at St. Louis are unauthorized, and they were sent out by enemies of the A. P. A. to defeat its aim.

Sixth—Mr. Linton is neither directing any movement for his nomination at St. Louis, nor making a personal effort in that direction. On the contrary the

A. P. A. recognizing him as their leader and knowing him to be too good an American to refuse to do what the patriotic citizens of this country request of him, have taken him up as their candidate before the St. Louis convention. All statements of this matter not signed by members of the committee are untrustworthy.

Seventh—Every statement made by this board and committee about the records of various candidates will be in the form of affidavits.

### WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS.

American Exhibitors Will Receive Them Within the Next Two Weeks.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The long expected distribution of Columbian World's fair diplomas and medals has begun at last, and about 2,000 diplomas and medals, covering all of the successful German exhibitors at the fair, were turned over to Baron Thielmann, the German ambassador, who will ship them immediately to his government for distribution. Those awarded to American exhibitors will be ready for delivery within the next 10 days or two weeks at the farthest, and the shipments to England, France, Russia, Spain Italy and other foreign countries will be ready for delivery to their respective diplomatic representatives here within the next month.

### Opposed to Dueling.

BERLIN, April 21.—Herr Bachem, Centrist, in the reichstag called upon the house to take action to prevent dueling. He dwelt upon the public indignation caused by the killing of Baron von Schrader by Count von Korz, and asked why the police had allowed the meeting to occur when they knew of Von Korz's intention to fight the Baron.

### Forfeited Their Checks.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The treasury department has decided to readvertise for bids for the purchase and removal of the material in the old postoffice and custom house building at Chicago. Frank Jobin, who bid \$46,300, and Ezekiel Smith, who bid \$36,350, withdrew their offers, and their checks for \$300 each will be forfeited.

### Demolished the Safe.

SHOALS, Ind., April 21.—Robbers entered the general store of Wallace & Company and blew open the large iron safe with dynamite. The safe was blown into smithereens, and much of the goods in the store was damaged. Considerable money and some valuable papers were stolen. The entire village is excited over the sensational rumors afloat concerning the affair.

### Lake Navigation Open.

BUFFALO, April 21.—The first fleet to leave this port has just cleared. The first boats to arrive came in Sunday. They encountered heavy ice in Lake Erie, but say that it is fast melting and breaking up. Several boats can be seen out in the lake making for this port. They will arrive during the day.

### Extradition Papers Granted.

LONDON, April 21.—Warrants for the extradition to the United States of William Dunlop and William Turner, the two men arrested here on the charge of possession of stolen jewelry, recognized as having been the property of Mr. I. Townsend Burden of New York, were granted.

### Atlantic and Pacific Railway Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The senate committee on judiciary has made a favorable report upon the resolution authorizing the purchasers at the mortgage sale of the Atlantic and Pacific railway to organize the road.

### MARKET REPORTS.

#### Grain and Stock Quotations For April 20.

New York.—Beef—Family, \$10.00-\$11.50; extra mess, \$7.50-\$8.00; packed, \$8.00-\$11.50. Cut meats—Picked bellies, \$4.25-\$5.50; picked shoulders, \$4.25-\$5.50; pickled hams, \$4.25-\$5.50; western hams, \$3.50-\$4.50. Old mess, \$8.25-\$10.25; family, \$10.50-\$12.50; short clear, \$10.00-\$11.50.

Butter—Western dairy, 10¢/lb.; creamery, 10¢/lb.; do factory, 9¢/lb.; Eggs, 10¢/dozen; butter, 10¢/lb.; part skins, 10¢/dozen; full skins, 10¢/dozen. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 10¢/dozen; western, 10¢/dozen.

Wheat—55¢/cwt. Corn—No. Rye—42¢/cwt. Oats—37¢/cwt.

### Boston.

Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania, XXX, 20¢/lb; XX and above, 18¢/lb; X, 17¢/lb; No. 1, 16¢/lb; No. 2, 15¢/lb; No. 3, 14¢/lb; No. 4, 13¢/lb.

Sheep—Old mess, \$8.25-\$10.25; family, \$10.50-\$12.50; short clear, \$10.00-\$11.50.

Butter—Western dairy, 10¢/lb.; creamery, 10¢/lb.; do factory, 9¢/lb.; Eggs, 10¢/dozen; butter, 10¢/lb.; part skins, 10¢/dozen; full skins, 10¢/dozen. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 10¢/dozen; western, 10¢/dozen.

Wheat—55¢/cwt. Corn—No. Rye—42¢/cwt. Oats—37¢/cwt.

### Chicago.

Cattle—Fair to best heifers, \$3.25-\$4.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.00-\$3.50; choice and fat bulls, \$3.50-\$4.50; choice and fat cattle, \$3.50-\$4.50.

Hogs—Light, \$3.50-\$4.50; rough packing and shipping, \$3.50-\$4.50; mixed and butchers, \$3.50-\$4.50; heavy packing and shipping, \$3.50-\$4.50; choice, \$2.50-\$3.50.

Sheep—Native, \$3.00-\$3.50; western, \$3.40-\$4.00; full skins, \$1.00-\$2.00. Lambs—\$4.00-\$5.00. Wheat—42¢/cwt. Corn—\$2.50-\$3.50. Oats—37¢/cwt. Hogs—\$3.00-\$3.50. Cattle—\$3.50-\$4.50.

### Pittsburg.

Cattle—Prime, \$4.25-\$4.45; fair to good butchers, \$3.00-\$4.10; bulls, cows and steers, \$3.00-\$4.00; heavy, \$3.00-\$4.00; medium, \$3.75-\$4.00; pigs, \$4.00-\$4.50.

Sheep and lambs—Extra, \$2.00-\$2.45; good prime, \$2.00-\$2.40; common, \$1.75-\$2.00; choice lambs, \$4.25-\$4.50; exports, \$3.00-\$3.50.

### Cincinnati.

Cattle—Market steady. Hogs—Yorkshire, \$2.50-\$3.50; rough, common, \$2.00-\$3.00; choice, \$2.00-\$3.00.

Sheep and lambs—Extra, \$2.00-\$2.45; good prime, \$2.00-\$2.40; common, \$1.75-\$2.00; choice lambs, \$4.25-\$4.50.

### Chicago.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 73¢. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 81¢/cwt. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 23¢. Rye—No. 2, 43¢-\$5.50.

Bacon—42¢-\$5.50. Bulk meats—\$4.50-\$5.50.

Hogs—\$3.00-\$3.50. Cattle—\$3.50-\$4.00. Sheep—\$2.50-\$3.00. Lambs—\$1.50-\$2.00.

### Toledo.

Wheat—74¢. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 30¢/cwt. Oats—No. 2 white, 21¢. Rye—10¢. Clover—\$4.50.

### FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

#### In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—With thermometer in the chamber standing at 80 degrees, less than 20 senators were on the floor when President Pro Tem. Frye called the upper house to order.

During the morning hour, the joint resolution for the appointment of General Franklin Representative Steel, General Seal and General Henderson as members of the board of managers of the National Soldiers' home was adopted without debate.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Utah) introduced a bill for the construction, near Washington, of a ground map of the United States on a scale of one inch to the mile.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Or.) gave notice that on Wednesday next he would ask to take up the bill to pension survivors of the Indian wars.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Ill.) followed with a report on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and said he would seek to take it up at the earliest possible day.

The Indian appropriation was taken up on motion of Mr. Pettigrew. Mr. Peffer, author of the bond resolution, was not present, but it was stated he was cognizant that the Indian bill was thus to be taken up.

The pending question related to sectarian schools. Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.) had offered an amendment striking out the provision that no appropriations shall be made to sectarian schools. Mr. Peffer offered a further amendment directing the secretary of the interior to provide temporary schools for any Indian children cut off from school facilities by the closing of the sectarian schools. This amendment was adopted.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) then offered a substitute for the entire proposition. The substitute provides for contracts with existing schools for 1897 to the extent of 50 per cent of the contracts of 1895. It adds the following: "And it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the government to make no appropriations whatever for the education of Indian children in any sectarian school just as soon as it is possible for provision to be made for their education otherwise, and the secretary of the interior is hereby directed to make such provisions at the earliest practicable day, not later than July 21, 1898."

The further consideration of the sectarian school amendments was then deferred owing to the absence of Mr. Carter.

#### In the House.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—For the first time this session Speaker Reed was late in arriving at the capitol. Clerk of the House McDonald called the house to order and announced that in the absence of the speaker a speaker pro tempore would be elected. Mr. Hull of Iowa was unanimously elected, and took the chair. He had been seated but a few minutes when Mr. Reed appeared, and amid much laughter and applause said: "The house will be in order."

Although this was suspension day under the rules, Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations insisted on proceeding with the general deficiency bill, and on his motion the house went into committee of the whole for its consideration. This is the last of the regular appropriation bills.

### SEVENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY.

#### In the House.

COLUMBUS, O., April 21.—The following bills were introduced in the house:

Mr. Mason, making it compulsory for all electric streetcars to carry fenders.

Mr. Lindquist (by request), providing that the location of township cemeteries shall be submitted to the vote of electors.

Mr. Flumerfelt, providing that saloons or bawdy houses shall not be located within one-half mile of a national orphan's home. Passed. Bills passed:

Senate bill by Mr. Faillon, appropriating \$30,000 for Ohio university, \$34,000 for Miami and \$19,000 for Wilberforce out of the special levies.

Mr. Chen Denning, appropriating \$182,000 for Ohio State university.

Senate bill by Mr. Whittlesey, appropriating \$15,000 for the office of the commissioner of railroads and telegraphs.

Senate bill by Mr. Falloon, authorizing Ohio university at Athens to issue certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$60,000 and erect buildings.

Mr. Stewart of Clark, reorganizing the city government of Springfield.

Joint resolution by Mr. Kelly, authorizing the governor to appoint five persons to serve on the Sheridan monument commission. Adopted.

Mr. Goodale, allowing all employees of the house 10 days extra pay. Went over.

Joint resolution by Mr. Hard, authorizing the adjutant general to pay Colonel A. B. Coit \$1,543 for time lost during his trial. Lost.

#### In the Senate.

COLUMBUS, O., April 21.—Bills were passed in the senate as follows:

House bill by Mr. Glick reducing the number of examinations by county examiners to 10 yearly.

Mr. Falloon, providing that where banks are used as depositories of county funds the county commissioners may accept as security for funds deposited securities of a state, county or municipal corporation whose indebtedness does not exceed 10 per cent of the assessed value.

Mr. Clark, making the cumulative sentence law applicable to persons confined in the Cleveland workhouse.

## MADE IT REAL LIVELY.

Prized Man Attacks a Parson  
In the Pulpit.

## DRIVEN FROM THE ROSTRUM.

The Intruder Took a Chair, but Was Instantly Overpowered and Thrown From the Church Bodily by the Good Brethren.

PLEASANTVILLE, O., April 21.—At the Pleasant Run Baptist church Joseph Holliday, recently expelled from the church, sprang into the pulpit, and seizing a chair drove Elder T. C. Williams out and then denounced the members as "wolves," "bears," etc.

Several of the brethren made a rush for the frenzied man and he struck viciously at them with the chair, but they overpowered and threw him out of the edifice bodily, amid the hysterical screams of women and the curses of nearby men. A warrant was then sworn out for Holliday's arrest and he was soon landed in jail at Lancaster.

## TROUBLE IN LOUISIANA.

The Regulators Have Gone to the Front With Winchesters.

OPELousAS, La., April 21.—At 3 p. m. 500 armed men of both parties were on the move and a desperate conflict is expected at any time. Over 250 regulars, armed with Winchesters, have surrounded the town, and their ostensible object is the capture of the courthouse.

On the vote of the Opelousas ward depends their success or defeat in the parish, and they are concentrating their efforts here. They realize that if a full vote is polled the combine will win.

The report came to Opelousas early in the morning that the regulars were assembling at the Bellevue road bridge, three miles south of town. At 10 o'clock arrivals from the country reported that 200 men on horseback and armed with Winchesters, shotguns and pistols, were gathered there and were planning an invasion of the town.

Upon the receipt of this news the combine people, or anti-regulars, began to assemble around the courthouse, armed to the teeth and prepared to resist the invasion. The sheriff was in town when the news first arrived, but he did not attempt to go and disband the armed body of men. District Judge W. C. Perrault rode out to the camp of the regulars and endeavored by persuasion to get them to disband, but his efforts availed nothing.

Dineduro Durio, a leading planter; C. M. Clark, clerk of the district court, and five or six others were standing in front of Durio's house. "I was under a tree with my children near me," said Mr. Durio. "Suddenly 30 regulators, led by one Reed, passed my house. They stopped behind a clump of trees and I went out in the field to see what they were doing. When near them they fired six shots at me. My friends came to my assistance and we returned 10 or 12 shots.

We then laid down and the regulators fired fully fifty shots at us, shooting my horse in two places. Half of them then ran away, the others remained behind in groups and seemed to be helping some one on a horse. I do not know whether we hit any of them or not. We sent word to town for reinforcements, but when the boys came the regulators were out of sight."

Mr. Thompson corroborated Mr. Durio's story. It is rumored that two regulators were shot and one killed. Also Reed is the man killed.

## Will Consider Rates.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The trans-Mississippi committee of the Western Passenger association will meet in this city Thursday to consider the question of rates. The same difference of opinion prevails among the roads in this section of the association as divides the roads in the eastern committee.

England and Germany Come Together

HAMBURG, April 21.—The German steamer California, Captain Schmidt, bound from this port for Baltimore, collided with the English collier Tyne mouth. The Tyne mouth was severely damaged and had to be beached. The California was obliged to return to her dock, as her stem was stove in.

## A Resignation Held Up.

ATLANTA, O., April 21.—Rev. C. W. Super, president of Ohio university, resigned because Speaker Sleeper refused to sign the bill appropriating \$40,000 for the institution unless the resignation was forthcoming. The bill has been signed and now the trustees refuse to accept the resignation.

## Created a Sensation.

ATLANTA, O., April 21.—Rev. Eugene Brooks, pastor of Christ church, created a sensation by denouncing the conviction of Rev. Ebenezer Powell for false registration. He declared criminal intent was not proven and that the accused was convicted because he was a preacher and an Englishman.

## Trying to Locate the Stock.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Philadelphia papers of recent date contain advertisements requesting the names and addresses of holders of Northern Patriotic preferred and common stock. These advertisements are signed by Biddle & Ward, counsellors-at-law and proctors in admiralty, Philadelphia.

## Will Test the Law.

NAKELSONVILLE, O., April 21.—Mayor Buckley and the city council will be arrested on a warrant sworn out by an old soldier, James Wilson, because they did not appoint old soldiers on the police force according to the law passed March 31. The Grand Army will test the law.

## A Standardless Assignment.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Charles Hinsche, manufacturer of picture frames and moldings, assigned. Assets, \$65,000; liabilities, \$30,000.

## The Enquirer Joins the procession.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—The Enquirer announces a reduction of price to 2 cents a copy during the week and 5 cents on Sunday.

## YAWN IN A MAIDEN SPEECH.

An Incident Which Reveals the Sloppiness of the English Commons. The occasion of making one's maiden speech is hardly the time one would expect a legislator to select for giving vent to a yawn. It is nevertheless on record that some 39 years ago, when the present Duke of Devonshire, then Lord Harrington, was making his maiden speech in the house of commons he visibly yawned, and Mr. Dierell, whose keen eye noted the occurrence, is not credited with having made the remark that "a man who can yawn in the midst of his maiden speech is capable of rising to the highest position in this house."

Since his transference to the upper house the noble duke has probably found even more facilities than existed in the commons for dozing.

Mr. Gladstone used to be a frequent offender in the same direction. The Grand Old Man was often lost to all consciousness of what was going on around him, and yet, marvelous to relate, after quietly nodding away through portion of a debate, he would wake up, deliver himself of a big, long yawn, and then make a speech which, for lucidity and power of argument, would seem to imply that he had heard every word that had been spoken throughout the debate.

Mr. Chamberlain and Sir William Harcourt often appear to be fast asleep, but it is doubtful if either of them ever really loses touch of what is going on around him.

The habit of tilting the hat well over the eyes and sitting with bowed head and legs crossed one over the other is one which appears to find much favor with a large number of members in each succeeding house of commons, but it will always be a moot point whether they really go to sleep or merely "make believe to," as children say. At all events, it is noticeable that they never seem at a loss for a word or sentence when the time comes for them to rise up in their places.

Putting all others out of the question, however, the champion sleeper of the house is Sir Richard Temple, who goes to sleep at all times and under all sorts of conditions. At times he appears to be anxious to ward off the feeling of somnolency which is obviously obtaining the mastery over him, but the effort is all in vain and his head will insist on falling upon his breast.

How his hat ever remains upon his head, seeing the dislocatory swerves and strange movements the latter assumes from time to time, is a matter for wonderment. Pearson's Weekly.

## Can He Do Those Things?

YOUR 18-year-old boy may have a good deal of Latin and cube root, says an exchange, but, unless he can do the things enumerated below he is not even ordinarily well equipped as a business man or as a man of the world. Can he do them?

Write a good, legible hand.

Write a good, sensible letter.

Speaks and write good English.

Draw an ordinary bank check.

Take it to the proper place in the bank to get it cashed.

Add a column of figures rapidly and accurately.

Make out an ordinary account.

Write an ordinary promissory note.

Measure a pile of lumber in your shop.

Spell all the words he knows how to use.

Write an advertisement for the local paper.

Make neat and correct entries in day book and ledger.

Tell the number of bushels of wheat in your largest bin and their value at current rates.

Tell something about the great authors and statesmen of the present day.

## Birds in Egypt.

It is delightful to note the tameness of the birds of Egypt. They enter rooms and houses through windows and crevices left for ventilation, and once inside hop fearlessly about the floor picking up stray crumbs. A sparrow often perches on the corner of a table during the progress of a crowded hotel repast, and it is not uncommon to see them flitting across the ceiling of a drawing room at Luxor. All birds, from the largest to the smallest, go unnoticed unless they are definitely used for food. The great brown kite sits fearlessly on the roofs of Cairo, hard by his cousin, the crow, which is not black, like our crow, but is black and gray, and might easily be mistaken for a pigeon. Every large garden—at any rate in upper Egypt—is the owl frequenting a tall palm tree and hooting or whistling as nature guides it.—Exchange.

## Cathode Rays Not as Bright as a Candle.

NOW, one of the first questions I have been asked in regard to these rays is this, "How did you obtain a light so intense that you could take photographs through a board an inch thick?" The answer is this: The light is not intense to the eye. It does not appear as bright as that of a firefly. Indeed it cannot be seen on the darkest night at a distance of 300 feet. Yet a candle can be distinguished on a similar night at least a mile. But the rays of a candle are entirely cut off from a photographic plate by a sheet of pasteboard a sixteenth of an inch thick or even less. The cathode rays are intense, however, to the photographic plate, which can be termed the eye—Professor John Trowbridge in Scribner's.

## All Soups the Same to Him.

Guest (to waiter)—I can't eat this soup.

Waiter takes it away and brings another kind of soup.

Guest—I can't eat this soup.

Waiter angrily but silently for the third time brings another kind.

Guest (again)—I can't eat this soup.

Waiter, furiously, calls the hotel proprietor.

Proprietor (to guest)—Why can't you eat this soup, sir?

Guest (quietly)—Because I have no spoon.—Texas Sifting.

The Knickerbocker Assignee.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Charles Hinsche, manufacturer of picture frames and moldings, assigned. Assets, \$65,000; liabilities, \$30,000.

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## MADE IT REAL LIVELY.

## Constipation

Causes half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. All druggists prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## A Solvent For Gold.

One of the most notable processes of its kind is that recently brought forward by a New Zealand inventor, Dr. Gaze, for the use of chloride of bromine as a solvent for gold, the employment of caustic soda to recover the chlorine and bromine for use, and the recovery of the gold from the solution by electrolysis instead of by chemical precipitants. The most important feature is said to be the method adopted for making the solvent used in gold extracting, by means of a containing vessel of about 3 feet diameter and 2 feet deep.

In this vessel are placed a number of porous cells filled with plain water, each porous cell having a number of carbon rods placed in it, and the containing vessel itself filled with a strong solution of chloride and bromide of sodium, and more carbon rods are immersed in the solution. The whole is fitted with a lid, one set of carbons being connected with one pole of a powerful dynamo machine and the other set with the other pole. On passing a strong current of electricity through the electrodes the salts are separated, the chlorine and bromine uniting, and the chloride of bromine thus formed is forced into a vessel overhead.

How Sound Waves Move.

The speed with which sound waves are transmitted through the atmosphere depends on several conditions. When the temperature is at 32 degrees F., sounds move with a speed of 1,090 feet per second, the velocity increasing with the temperature at the rate of about one foot of speed per second for each degree above the freezing point. Then, again, in damp air sound moves with a greater velocity than it does in dry air, no odds if the dry air be warm and the damp cold. In water sound moves more than four times as fast as it does in air, or, say, at about the rate of 4,700 feet per second.—St. Louis Republic.

Twilight Gray.

Twilight gray and the gray day's gloom. And terrors of the street in the little room. Nothing is left that was here.

Tattered paper, dusty floor. Broken panes and the wind at the door. I and the wind, poor wanderer.

Oh, God! I throw myself down. The moldering smell of the place is the odor of death.

And here, here sweep her gown, Here I felt her breath.

What is that in the moon of the wind?

Mournful wind, why should you cry like that? Weep, I will weep with you till my eyes are blind.

Buzz—ah, like that! Why should you haunt me with the melody? Or all she played to me, pitiless wind?

Light by the fire.

Roxy light on the face that ever was white by day.

Light on her fingers that play The song of my soul's desire. Scent of her hair on the air.

Her sweet face turned to me And the gathering mabody Passionate—higher! And my love grown greater than I can bear.

Way do I start and stare through the gloom? There is naught but death, the wind and I in the room.

On, why do you mock me, wind?

You know she never will come again. I do not think you are weeping, wind.

I hear no tears on the window pane. Only rain in my heart and tears on my face in this beloved, forsaken place.

—New York Tribune.

Before and After.

"I am going to be married," said Miss Trotter to Miss Kittish.

"You! You going to be married!

I thought you were an inveterate man hater, who wouldn't marry the best man in the world."

"Yes, but that was before one of the horrid men had proposed to me."—Strand Magazine.

## Notice to Contractors.

The Board of Education of Bath township, Allen county, Ohio, will receive bids on April 18th, at the office of the Township Clerk of said township for the erection of a brick school house in District No. 3.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Clerk's office or at the town hall.

Persons bidding on work are invited to examine the material now on the ground and will be expected to use the same so far as it can be done to make a first-class job in accordance with the specifications.

Bidders will be required to accompany their bids with sufficient guarantee that in event their bid is accepted they will enter into a contract to perform the work in accordance therewith. All bids must state the cost of the work and material separately. The Board of Education reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The parties to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give good and sufficient bond with sureties in double the amount of their bid for the faithful performance of their work, and the sureties will be liable to the parties whom the bid will give as surety upon the said bond. The work required to be done must be completed on or before September 1, 1896.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, April 28th, at 1 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Board of Education.

W. J. DODGESS, Township Clerk.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 857.

Ex. Doc. 9. John R. Williams, Plaintiff. vs. G. T. Richardson, et al., Defendants. By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, MAY 23rd, A. D. 1896.

Between the hours of 11 o'clock and 1 o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate on St. John's avenue in Lima, Allen County, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot number twelve [12] in Jane W. Holmes' sub-division of the northwest corner of section six [6], town four [4] south, range seven [7] east.

Appraised at \$700.00.

Terms of sale—Cash.

AARON FISHER, Sheriff



## HOT BARGAINS!

IN MEN'S FURNISHINGS

## FOR HOT WEATHER.

WE OFFER THIS WEEK

Two Styles in Balbrig-gan Underwear for 22c.

They are the best values ever offered at this price and can not be duplicated anywhere.

THE LIMA CLOTHING CO.,

NORTH MAIN STREET.

## The Lima Times-Democrat

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN LIMA.

Postage Prepaid Anywhere in United States.

OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,  
No. 221 North Main Street, Lima, O.

TELEPHONE CALL, NO. 84.

The Lima Times-Democrat is published every evening (except Sunday) and will be delivered at your supper table each evening upon the following terms:

One copy one year, in advance..... 50c  
Six months, in advance..... 25c  
By carrier, per week..... 10 cents

Subscription collections made weekly. Our collector will call each week unless some arrangement be made with him. All subscription accounts must be paid promptly. All foreign subscription must be paid in advance.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G. CO.

The Lima Times-Democrat has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in northwestern Ohio, outside the larger cities. It reaches into every portion of Lima and goes into every postoffice in Allen county. The Lima Times-Democrat is recognized as the people's paper, which it is. It is read by every one in Lima, and is rapidly increasing in popularity over all competition.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT. The Semi-Weekly Times-Democrat, the Lima Times-Democrat Company, is without parallel in point of excellence. It contains as columns of choice literary, editorial, news, and advertising matter of great interest to everyone in the county. This excellent newspaper is published for the small sum of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Subscriptions not paid in advance will be barred for at the rate of \$1.00 per year.

Address all communications to:

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G. CO., LIMA, OHIO.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Probate Judge,  
THEODORE T. ROBB.For Clerk of the Court,  
U. M. SHAPPEL.For County Auditor,  
PHILIP WALTHER.For County Recorder,  
ABRAM HABROD.For Prosecuting Attorney,  
J. C. RIDENOUR.For Infirmary Director,  
ELI MECHLING.For Commissioner,  
T. O. BURNS.

## THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Mayor Baxter has defined his policy to the council and the people through his message, a thoroughly business-like document and the first of its kind for years. The message carries with it the firm impression that the affairs of this city are to have the proper supervision; that all matters affecting the taxpayer are not to be left to the caprice of a member or members of council with axes to grind.

The bonded indebtedness is very properly considered. The information, known to a few, that no provision has been made for the payment, is made public, in order that some means may be devised for either paying the indebtedness within a specified time, or refunding it upon more favorable conditions as to interest.

The comments relative to the inefficiency of the present police force cannot but meet with the approval of the public. This, coupled with the intimation that Captain F. M. Bell will be his Chief of Police, presages a change in the police department expressly for the better.

The city lighting, the violation of ordinances by the various companies using the streets for poles and wires, the Board of Health, Board of Equalization, the Associated Charities, sewers, street building and paving, all subjects of importance, are concisely and correctly touched upon

## STANDISH CHOSEN

To Fill the Office of President of the City Council.

Defeated Methany by Two Votes on the Third Ballot—Mr. McVey Elected Vice-President—Re-organization of the City Council and Election of City Officials.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather last night, the announcement in the TIMES-DEMOCRAT that Mayor Baxter would address the reorganized city council brought out a large representation of leading citizens, who were anxious to hear the address and see the old members of the council retire and the seven newly-elected ones take their seats.

Of the old council the following were present: Kiplinger, Allen, Kemper, Snyder, Methany, Standish, Chapin, Van Eman, Brotherton, Foley, Jackman, Harley, and McVey. Of these, Messrs. Harley, Allen, Kemper and Jackman were the retiring members; Messrs. Standish, Chapin and McVey were the re-elected members. The newly-elected members were: J. W. Harmon, second ward; Robert Miller, fourth ward; J. H. M. Morrison, fifth ward, and W. H. Stephens, seventh ward.

The meeting was called to order by the retiring president, Jas. Harley, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Foley said he thought the old council should allow the bills due the Electric Light company before adjourning.

The solicitor stated that the old council had no authority to transact business except to approve the minutes of the last meeting.

A motion to adjourn sine die carried and Mr. Harley left the chair, which was taken by Mayor Baxter. The mayor announced that the organization of the new council was in order. The clerk read the names of the hold-over members, who retained their seats, and the retiring members—Messrs. Allen, Kemper, Jackman and Harley—vacated their seats and joined the spectators on the outside of the chamber proper.

The material interests of the city are touched upon, and suggestions given, which, if carried out by the people, would largely increase the present prosperity through the bringing of new railroads and manufacturing interests to the city.

As a whole, and in its distinctive parts, the message is a masterly business document.

It means a new era for Lima, under the new mayor, Dr. Baxter.

The New York Medical Record gives the following interesting facts regarding the people on earth to day: The seventy-two races inhabiting the world communicate with each other in 3000 different tongues and confess to about 1000 religions. The number of men and women is very nearly equal, the average longevity of both sexes being only thirty-eight years, about one-half of the population dying before the age of seventeen. Moreover, according to the most careful computation, only one person in 100,000 of both sexes attains the age of 100 years, and only six to seven in 100 the age of sixty. Generally, taking the world over, married people live longer than single, and those who have to work hard for their living longer than those who do not, while also the average rate of longevity is higher among civilized than uncivilized races. Further, people of large physique live longer than those of small, but those of middle size beat both.

Mr. Standish moved that the president be elected by a yea and nay vote.

Mr. McVey nominated Mr. Standish.

Mr. McVey nominated Mr. Methany.

Mr. Foley nominated Mr. Brotherton, who, however, declined with thanks.

Mr. Standish moved that the president be elected by a yea and nay vote.

Mr. Methany nominated Edward Povenmire; Mr. Miller nominated James Harley, and Mr. Foley nominated John F. Hauenstein.

The vote resulted as follows:

Hauenstein, Democrat, 7.

Povenmire, Republican, 5.

Harley, Republican, 12.

The chair announced that Messrs.

Mr. Brotherton wanted the votes cast by secret ballot.

Mr. McVey moved to amend Mr. Standish's motion, to vote by secret ballot. The amendment was carried, and Messrs. Brotherton and Snyder were appointed to act as tellers.

The ballots were prepared and cast, and after counting the votes the tellers made the following report:

Standish 8.

Methany 6.

Mr. Brotherton received one vote, although he was not a candidate.

The mayor announced neither candidate elected, and instructed the members to prepare another ballot.

The second ballot resulted the same as before.

The third ballot resulted as follows:

Standish 7.

Methany 5.

Brotherton 1.

The mayor announced Mr. Standish as being duly elected president of the council, and called him to the chair.

The next in order was the election of a president pro tem.

Mr. McVey was nominated for the office, by Mr. Brotherton, who made a few remarks eulogizing Mr. McVey's record as a member of the council.

Mr. Foley nominated Edward Gorman.

The ballot resulted as follows:

Gorman 5.

Lynch 8.

Mr. Lynch was re-elected.

Next was the election of one Democrat and one Republican to serve as members of the board of equalization. Two Democrats and one Republican were nominated.

Mr. Kiplinger nominated Theo.

Mayo.

Mr. Miller nominated Newt. Ward.

Mr. McVey nominated John N. Hutchinson.

The ballots were cast and resulted as follows:

Mayo, Democrat, 10.

Hutchinson, Democrat, 4.

Ward, Republican, 9.

Messrs. Mayo and Ward were elected.

For members of the board of health the chair announced that two were to be elected.

Mr. Methany nominated Edward Povenmire; Mr. Miller nominated James Harley, and Mr. Foley nominated John F. Hauenstein.

The vote resulted as follows:

Hauenstein, Democrat, 7.

Povenmire, Republican, 5.

Harley, Republican, 12.

The chair announced that Messrs.

Harley and Hauenstein were elected.

For the three city infirmary directors to be elected, Mr. Brotherton moved to re-elect Messrs. John Anderson, E. J. Maguire and Geo. P. McGuire by acclamation. They were re-elected by a vote of twelve yeas and one nay, Mr. Foley voting against the re-election.

The chair announced the election of officers concluded, and the council proceeded with regular business.

Mr. M. Satterthwaite was granted permission to store building material on Jackson street.

A petition to have an alley between Holly and Oak streets graded, was received and the engineer was instructed to establish grade.

Petition for a sewer on Jameson avenue was laid over for one week to await appointment of the sewer committee.

The clerk reported that Seasongood & Mayer, of Cincinnati, were willing to purchase the Greenlawn avenue improvement bonds, which were refused some time ago by another bidder. Upon motion the clerk and mayor were authorized to deliver the bonds.

Contract and bond of the Canton Bridge company for the construction of the proposed east Market street bridge, was read and accepted.

Engineer was instructed to set stakes for an alley in the Jacobs addition.

The street commissioner was instructed to put in a drop on Bellefontaine avenue.

The chair announced that the regular business had been transacted, and stated that the council would listen to the address of the mayor, Dr. S. A. Baxter.

As Dr. Baxter mounted the president's platform he was received by the members of the council and the outside spectators with a thunder of applause. His address, was doubtless the most pertinent and sensible ever made in the interest of the city of Lima. The address in full will be found in other columns of this issue. The address was received with enthusiastic and merited applause, after which Mr. Standish resumed the chair and a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

Mr. Miller nominated Newt. Ward.

Mr. McVey nominated John N. Hutchinson.

The ballots were cast and resulted as follows:

Mayo, Democrat, 10.

Hutchinson, Democrat, 4.

Ward, Republican, 9.

Messrs. Mayo and Ward were elected.

For members of the board of health the chair announced that two were to be elected.

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The vote resulted as follows:

Hauenstein, Democrat, 7.

Povenmire, Republican, 5.

Harley, Republican, 12.

The chair announced that Messrs.

John Wheeler

has several varieties of fine Northern Michigan potatoes, for seed or the table, at low prices.

Lawn hose and reels at

Hauenstein & Co. 8-6

## AN UNWRITTEN LAW

Declares Abuse or Neglect of Health to be a Crime, Punishable by a Life of

## SUFFERING AND SORROW.

If your health is impaired from overwork, worry, over indulgence, neglect, injurious habits, or drugs, or from any cause, you are under a moral obligation to secure a remedy and restore the impaired vital forces. There are thousands of women, some young mothers, who are physical wrecks; consequently unfit to be at the head of a home, to train and guide the children entrusted to their care, to make their home one of happiness and comfort. Many thousands such physical wrecks have been restored to health by Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer. Women whose nerves were prostrated by weakness, tortured by rheumatism and headaches, afflicted by sleepless nights, given up to a dead, gloomy, hopeless life, have been restored to perfect health by Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer. Here is testimony from Mrs. Matilda McCracken, Chesterville, Ohio, supporting the statement. She writes:

"For 18 years I suffered with nervous prostration, so severe that the least noise or excitement would prostrate me. This was aggravated by sick headaches, lasting for days, sleep was impossible. I could get no relief from the doctors. Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer was recommended; it proved to be a marvel. My headache was overcome, refreshing sleep comforted my exhausted nerves, my general health improved and continued to until I was completely cured."

Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer is a specific for sick nerves.

Sold by C. W. Heister.

## Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC PRACTICE.

Carnival Rehearsal Postponed From Friday to Saturday.

Tuesday, April 21—7:30 p. m., mat work, parallel, horizontal bars; 8:30, statuary.

Wednesday, April 22—8 p. m., drills and pyramids, shadows.

Thursday—4 p. m., drills, photography.

Friday—5 p. m., drills and pyramids, shadows.

Saturday—9:30 a. m., drills; 8 p. m., full rehearsal.

To Physicians in Regular Practice will be sent free by mail a sample bottle of Dr. Edson's Aseptolin, the newly discovered treatment for consumption, etc., together with Dr. Edson's paper reprinted from the N. Y. Medical Record of Feb. 8, 1896. Those who have patients suffering from consumption are urged to test this remedy. None

## MAYOR BAXTER

Addresses the City Council  
Upon Public Questions.

Outlines His Policy, and Gives  
the Council Some Suggestions

which, if Followed, Will Prove of Value  
to the People Generally.

Lima now has a mayor.

It is the first time for fourteen years that such has been literally the case. During that time the mayor's office has had some occupants who sat around on the chair of the city's executive and made the position as lucrative as possible to themselves. We now have in Lima a mayor who will look after the affairs of the city with the same ability that is characterized in his conduct of his private affairs. At a meeting of the council last night he delivered the following able address, outlining his policy:

**GENTLEMEN**—The statutes provide that the mayor is "ex officio" a member of the council; that he is entitled to a part in its deliberations on all matters pertaining to his department; that he is authorized to enter protest on the journal on all matters of public expenditure not in accordance with his judgment; that he is part of a board composed of the mayor, the president of the council and the solicitor, having authority to supervise all acts of the council. It is not my expectation to exercise these prerogatives only on occasion, and it is mentioned in this connection that the council may be advised as to our respective relations. You will, at all times, receive the courtesy and consideration due to which you are entitled, as gentlemen, and the city council of Lima.

What I have to say is so purely personal, that the frequent use of the first person singular is unavoidable.

There are a great many people in Lima with the desire to know what a new executive is likely to do, and they are entitled to know.

To avoid explaining my views and sentiments in detail upon street corners for some months to come, I will myself of this opportunity to plain what is in my heart and head to do, but first will speak of matters more particularly pertaining to the city and council.

The city of Lima has a tax duplicate of \$1,202,469 00, a total tax rate 24.8 mills, and a net indebtedness about \$510,000 drawing interest.

The only provision made for the payment of the permanent debt, being the munificent sum of forty cents

the credit of the sinking fund, is, if carefully husbanded for a few millions of years, may meet the liability.

It is about as dangerous to run bonds in Lima as to shake a red in a bull's face, but we had better bear in mind that there will come time, and that not far distant, when the other fellows will mention for at least a part of them, and about saying by our leave; the general being that we should not let it alone, simply trusting to luck to meet our liabilities, or beg an extension of time when due.

I suspect that under the peculiar conditions existing, a very satisfactory adjustment of a portion of our bonded indebtedness could be arranged, at good profit, and without a sacrifice of a single iota of our reputation as an honest, debt paying people.

The water works have cost, as far as can be ascertained, \$447,780.

The town is piped from the north of land to Watt Town, from Tony's use to Bill Haddens'. Not a town in the state is better piped.

We went through last year, the driest in history, simply by the grace of Providence and the Osman well, with no tanks to the fish ponds.

It would certainly seem that a water plant in the city of over 20,000 people should be able to pay the interest on its bonded debt, and can, if reasonably paid, what they furnish. The city has from the general duplicate \$130,000 in interest. Just think of it! It is a very pretty sentiment to furnish water at cost, but we are not doing so.

On the contrary, we are furnishing it at far less than cost. Any

attempt to run the water works on a business basis will, of course, be unpopular. But popular or not, it is good sense.

The fire department compares favorably with any in the country. The

paratus is fine, the horses beautiful and well trained; the department is out in fine form and quick time.

Costs about \$9,000 a year to run it, exclusive of what it costs us for water. I am not prepared to say how much we save the insurance companies by the expenditure, but inclined to an off hand opinion, that they are the principal beneficiaries.

The police department is composed of well dressed, clean, comfortable, well meaning men, and by this, mean past, present and future.

They parade the streets in a dignified way, occasionally arrest a drunk disorderly, stop an incipient fight at night as well go out to a finish, and as a sublimely strategic movement occasionally make a pall, and bring a few miserable creatures to the station, much to the edification and amusement of a crowd of young boys.

They cannot be omnipresent, and a worn out chestnut of "not a policeman in sight" is literally true in the force of circumstances. It

is over ten thousand dollars a year to maintain the force, and I am

inclined to believe it is an expensive luxury—quite more ornamental than useful. A man taken from the ordinary avocations of life cannot be expected to be familiar with thieves, burglars, pick-pockets and all round criminals, or their methods, hence, crimes of that character will likely go on unchecked so long as we do not employ the skill that is competent to detect them. We have many good men, competent to fill the position of conservators of the peace, but it is unreasonable to expect the skill of a Hazen or Sherlock Holmes in ferreting out crimes and criminals, and I recommend the employment of a few men who have learned the trade of policeman in the school of criminals. Appointments, hereafter, will be made with reference to a more equitable division to citizens of the different wards. I solicit your aid in making proper selections.

We are using light at the rate of 1 per cent annually on a quarter million dollars, and running behind constantly in the fund. The summer is coming on, the long days and short bright nights will soon be here, and there is no good reason why a business-like adjustment should not be made by which the light bills could be cut in two until the funds get into better shape.

The street railway has succumbed to stress of circumstances, and the opportunity exists for our local people to pick up the property at a low valuation, and operate it in first-class manner, and entirely in the supposed interests of the people. In case this cannot be done, suppose we take an active interest in inducing outside people to take hold, extend it to the pleasure resorts, equip, improve and operate it in first-class manner solely in the interests of a profit to themselves.

The electric light, telephone, telegraph and street railway companies' poles and wires are placed and strong without reference to ordinances, symmetry or beauty. A little attention in this direction would certainly add very materially to the appearance of the city.

Knowing that some good fellows will notice my omission of gas, I will remark that the walls of the old council chamber are still reverberating with the sounds of my voice on that subject. The effort at that time made possible what is to day and I have no regrets. It cost the city of Lima nothing; no one is compelled to use it. I long ago washed my hands of the whole business, and wish my successors better luck than I had.

The board of health is an important factor in any city. It attracts but little attention except in times of pestilence, it is often ridiculed and made light of; but having such a body always organized and ready to act is one of the greatest safeguards to public health. They may spend an entire summer in trying to suppress my neighbor's pig pen and ignobly fail. It amuses them, however, and does not hurt my neighbor, but the way they jumped onto and corralled the threatened epidemic of small pox both last winter and at the present time, entitles them to the thanks of every inhabitant of the town, and the cordial co-operation of the council in expenditures incurred for the public health. In this connection I will remark that whoever is responsible for the ditching of Hog creek should be looked upon as a public benefactor. We have been fussing about it for years; it is finally partially done, without much ceremony, and whilst it may not entirely remedy the annoyance it will certainly greatly mitigate it.

From time immemorial the public square has been used for a market place for wood, hay, straw and other articles; also as a general stopping place for everybody coming to town. I have seen it all my life and confess I rather like it. Some one says there is an ordinance prohibiting this. It

seems hardly fair to impose a reform without providing a remedy for the evil, and I respectfully suggest, from a purely business standpoint, that if we are to drive the people away we had better provide a place for them to go; otherwise they may drive on to Wapakoneta or Beaver Dam.

The city board of equalization is one of great importance, and the men selected to serve should be thoroughly level headed, competent and without prejudice. It can be used as a means of wrong and oppression as well as for good.

The infirmary board is intrusted with dispensing charity. Their duties are not onerous, but require the exercise of care and intelligence to guard against error.

No public recognition has ever been given to the organization known as the Associated Charities. It is not a factor in city affairs directly, but indirectly is a very important adjunct. There are many very worthy people, who from necessity are compelled to seek temporary aid, who would rather suffer than solicit public charity. To such the associated charities have proven an inestimable boon. The society has moved along unostentatiously, but it is within my knowledge that a number of people have given a great deal of time and attention to the work without hope of fee or reward. The work is done with order, method and system, and the society is entitled to not only the respect, but the substantial aid, of every charitably disposed citizen.

We have about sixty seven miles of streets. A study of the map will

show we are sadly lacking in entrances and exits from and to the surrounding country. Within the city

proper there are many places where

it takes a long trip around to get a

very short distance across. Every

year it is becoming more difficult, as

well as more expensive, to open up highways, and it behoves us to give the subject serious attention. I remember seeing the first attempt that was ever made in the way of public sewerage in the town, as well as nearly everything since—am aware of the fact that work has been done over and over again by reason of faulty construction—too low, too high or too small. I have given the matter little attention of late years, but have often wondered if there was any mortal man who could tell anything about them when it came to the final round up. I have also noticed that about the time when a street was nicely stoned a sewer would be started and the highway practically ruined.

Sewer contracts are let in the fall, and work done in mid-winter; an instance being North street the past winter, the cost of the sewer being insignificant in comparison to the damage to the street. I venture the statement that a month ago the fire chief's residence, on the corner of North and Charles streets, would have burned down before he could have gotten the department there if he had been located within a thousand feet when the fire started. There does not seem to be anyone held to an accountability for these blunders, but there should be.

Can anyone give an intelligent or logical reason why streets improved by stoning should not be covered with a good coating of Dayton or Greenville gravel? It costs no more than stone, and renders them at once useful for light vehicles and bicycles. If nothing but mud will do for a covering, why not put it on at once, instead of waiting the slow process of farm wagons carrying it on? Collett street was stoned some time ago, and neither carriage or bicycle passes over it once a week. The same is true of west Wayne and other streets. A few yards of gravel would make them beautiful drives.

The usual wrangle is on this time regarding the Market street bridge, and injunctions and lawsuits will follow thick and fast. Would it not be a good idea for the new council to throw out the whole business and begin over again? I am not a mechanician, hence not equipped to be a competent judge, but I do know that there has not a log big enough to break a fish pole floated under the Market street bridge for years, nor is there ever likely to be, and I am of the opinion that a plain platform bridge built of timber, and supported by a few iron posts, would answer every purpose as well as an elaborate structure of iron and steel, and would not cost one-third as much. I may be all off on this, but thought it worth mentioning.

The subject of street paving is attracting much attention, and even now the residents of Spring street are moving in that direction. When the Public Square was paved only a portion of the expense was borne by the contiguous property holders, the balance from the general duplicate, hence the council was called upon to exercise the entire responsibility. It

strikes me that in the paving of streets, where the resident property holders bear the entire expense, the council would be happier, to defer all questions of material, quality and price to the property holders themselves, performing such service only as to render the acts of those directly interested, and who have the bills to pay, strictly legal. It seems to be a troublesome thing to get things legal in Lima, and even now it is likely that poor Greenlawn avenue will, after several trials, have another whirl, as the bond men claim the issue is not regular.

I find among the ordinances about three thousand words, composed largely of "whereas," "said," and other legal verbiage not at all pertinent, but rendering them complicated, hard to understand, and easy to pick to pieces. For practical purposes they can be separated into three words *Law, Order, Government*.

Under the first heading, *Law*, I interpret it to mean that upon five days of the week, between the hours of ten o'clock p.m. and five o'clock a.m., and between the hours of eleven o'clock on Saturday night and five o'clock on Monday morning, intoxicating liquors shall not be sold or disposed of by dealers under any subterfuge or pretext. This is law, and as such, I know of no reason why law-abiding God-fearing men should not obey it. If foolish enough to violate it, they certainly should be held to a strict accountability. What is said is just exactly what is meant, and special stress is laid on that part of it pertaining to the day that is recognized by all Christian nations, and by all intelligent people, as a day of rest and recreation, commonly called Sunday. No excuse, no palliation whatever, can be offered in extenuation or apology for its desecration.

The mayor of Lima and the police force are not the guardians of the morals of the people, and I hold to the opinion that any man has a perfect right to his own methods, or his own interpretation of what is meant by "rest and recreation," so long as he does not encroach on the rights of others, or cause a disturbance of the public peace. It should take no argument to convince anyone that liquor selling and good order cannot go hand in hand, and to that extent only, do I draw the line.

Neither is it the duty of the mayor or police force to constitute themselves key hole or transom snares to find out violations of the law. Every

citizen has precisely the same interest and should walk up manfully with a complaint and affidavit if they have facts. Rumors, revenges and anonymous communications won't go.

Now, as to the ordinance in the abstract in my judgment, it is arbitrary, un-American and unjust in some of its features. The great United States of America recognizes the liquor traffic by taxing it. The great State of Ohio recognizes the liquor traffic by especially taxing it, and in the past six weeks cinched that recognition by adding to that tax.

If by one stroke of my pencil I could change that ordinance, I would certainly do it in two particulars.

First, by changing the word "ten" to "eleven," and second, by making proprietors only, responsible. I can see no justice in the punishment of an employe, working for bread and butter, for the acts he is compelled to perform in order to retain his situation.

At first blush, it might be supposed that this proposition would be very unpopular. Nothing the kind.

Ninety per cent of the voters would consider it right and keep still; five per cent would consider it wrong and be noisy; the other five per cent would be divided between the good Lord, good devil fellows, who would agree with whoever they happened to be talking to, and the few others who stab in the back at all times and under all circumstances.

The women would be dead against it; they would not know exactly why, only "I am so I am." Well, why shouldn't they be? They wouldn't be women if they were not.

To their pure minds, it would seem like pandering to evil, and that would settle it, and men would love and respect them all the more for it.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, there is not a man in public elective position in Lima to-day, who is under special obligations to any race, clique, class or combination.

The liquor men, or rather that portion of them who have been so very active in political work, have been completely knocked silly—they don't know where they are at, and in my judgment, the present is a very good time, and this council a very good council, to impress on their minds that they have the same interests in the elections in Lima, that the butcher, the baker or any other citizen has only that and nothing more, and that they can get their rights, or supposed rights, more readily under men elected by the people, entirely freed from corrupting influences, than from men of their own choosing, and their own ownership, and certainly in a much more self-respecting way.

I recommend without hesitancy or reservation, a change in the ordinance.

The inclination to bet is inborn in every boy ever ushered into the world. He commences with "pall mall," "mumble-d-beeg," and goes broke at the church fair, buying chances on his little sweetheart being voted the prettiest girl in town. Following this comes an occasional tip on "a sure thing" on the fives; the usual result follows, and that ends it.

There are comparatively but few professional gamblers: generally they are of a class too worthless to live, and too lazy to die. So long as these old vets choose to shut themselves up in obscure holes in the wall, and amuse themselves gaming as to which shall dash the roll next day, or so long as the roll is augmented a little by the man who imagines he could break the bank at Monte Carlo, but little damage is done the community at large.

But when the fellows enter beardless boys, or men whose families may suffer, into their toils, it will be quite different. They had better get vaccinated at once, as the Dayton work house is said to be infected with small pox.

It has been charged that ladies cannot walk the streets of Lima without the probability of insult. Nothing of the kind has come within my notice, and I can scarcely accept the statement as correct.

Cripple Creek, Colo., has an unwritten law of chivalry among its men that permits any female to pass along its streets, day or night, free from insult or annoyance. What is true of that wild camp with its mixed population, should certainly be true of Lima, with its fixed population, and the mayor should not be called upon to administer punishment in such cases twenty-four or forty-eight hours after they occurred.

Another matter provided for in the ordinance, is in my opinion, not a proper subject for public discussion.

Since the beginning of time, women have been weak and men vile; even the good Savior was called upon to defend the fallen. Much depends upon the good mothers. The law can do but little. Effort will be made to confine it to a limited district. There will be no "pulls" with their disgusting notoriety. When wanted they will be found. The enterprising public press might possibly be willing to forego a little of their enterprise in the interests of the younger creation, and clearer reading matter within the pure home circles of Lima. Meantime, I will always be glad of advice from men without sin.

I am not much of a believer in deriving revenue from the administration of fines, the payment of which frequently works greater hardships on the innocent than the guilty. If it is simply money the city wants we could get more of it, and much quicker by receiving sealed proposals on

vice or police force to constitute themselves key hole or transom snares to find out violations of the law. Every citizen has precisely the same interest and should walk up manfully with a complaint and affidavit if they have facts. Rumors, revenges and anonymous communications won't go.

much rather do right than wrong. A few hours ago I received from a man of nearly four score years, this communication:

"We should not expect too much of the city officials. They are all human with like passions as ourselves. Education, or the lack of it, self-interest or possibly too tender a heart, may lead to error in judgment. Our faults should be on mercy's side.

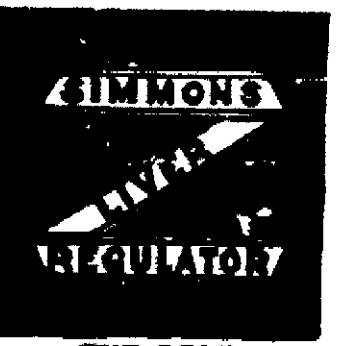
The mayor or chief of police should not be blamed for making a saint of our boy in an hour, when we have neglected him for years. If the heathen of some foreign land, or our boys, are to be neglected, I would say in all kindness, try our hand at home first and if successful then try the larger

and distant lands.

To which, permit me to add, I am not a reformer with a big R, and people who expect to be invited to the devil's funeral or "Baxter's Rest" will be disappointed.

Our material interests are sadly in need of looking after. The lethargy that has come over our people is terrible. The last meeting of the Board of Trade had three or four of the old stagers on hand only. It is all well enough to blow to outsiders that there is not an empty house in town; that we have three thousand children in school; that we have increased our population forty per cent since the last census and that we are ninth in the State in valuation of manufacturing industries, when every thoughtful man in town must realize that we are largely dependent for our prosperity on a few industries, and that a paralysis coming to any one of them, more particularly the oil industry, and we would come down with a dull thud that would be sickening. We must look ahead and give encouragement to those things that will bring permanent prosperity and make labor possible. Provide for the preachers, that they may lay aside something for a rainy day, and take out some life insurance for the benefit of their families, bear in mind, however, that salvation is free, but it costs money to bring temporal prosperity to a city like Lima. Don't consider that when you have given a few dollars in aid of a creditable display on Decoration Day, Fourth of July or Labor Day, you have fulfilled your duty. Give a dollar to these things after you have given a hundred to such an enterprise as securing the shops of the Lima Northern or C. L. & M. railway, or aiding in any enterprise calculated to give employment to men, or movements tending to assist in educating your less fortunate neighbors' children. Industries and education are the things to encourage.

The legitimate functions of the mayoralty are few and simple. In some of its phases it is a



## THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE

IS SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—don't forget to take it. The Liver gets sluggish during the Winter, just like all nature, and the system becomes choked up by the accumulated waste, which brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague and Rheumatism. You want to wake up your Liver now, but be sure you take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR to do it. It also regulates the Liver—keeps it properly at work, when your system will be free from poison and the whole body invigorated.

You get **THE BEST BLOOD** when your system is in A1 condition, and that will only be when the Liver is kept active. Try a Liver Remedy once and note the difference. But take only **SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR**—it is **SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR** which makes the difference. Take it in powder or in liquid already prepared, or make a tea of the powder; but take **SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR**. You'll find the **RED Z** on every package. Look for it.

J. H. Zellin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

### Salmon Sometimes Caught at Sea.

The salmon is one of the anadromous fishes, of which the shad and sturgeon are other examples, anadromous fishes being those that come from the sea and ascend fresh water streams to spawn, and return to the sea again after spawning. It is not known of the shad whether it remains in deep water in the ocean not very far away from the river whence it came or whether it goes south, but it seems certain that some salmon, at least, spend their sea life not far away from their rivers, for salmon have been caught at sea in northern waters, off the New England coast, on hooks baited for cod, haddock and halibut.—New York Sun.

### Arab Costumes.

There is no record of the costumes of the Syrian Arabs having changed during the period covered by human history either as regards male or female dress or adornment. Saving only for his firearms there is no reason to believe that the Bedouin of the desert does not clothe and adorn himself exactly as he did in the days of the patriarchs.

### His Limitations.

Mrs. Lollypop—We were talking about steam engines the other day, Mrs. Strongmind, and Mr. Lollypop said that your husband was an authority.

Mrs. Strongmind—Well, he may be on steam engines perhaps, but I tell you what, Mrs. Lollypop, he isn't in his family.—Somerville Journal.

### From a Findlay Mother.

Having used Dr. Hand's Colic Cure for my baby, I can fully recommend it. I have used a great many medicines for baby colic, and none have done so much good. I will hereafter use no other remedy for colicky babies.—Mrs. L. Tanner, Findlay, Ohio. Dr. Hand's Colic Cure, Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion and all of Dr. Hand's Remedies for Children sold by all druggists for 25¢

### That "Lovely" Word "Housekeeper."

I am glad you have discovered how much that is lovely as well as useful that word housekeeper means. The mere providing of beds, meals, etc., is a very small part of the work. The homemaking, the comfort, the sympathy, the grace and atmosphere that a true woman can provide are the noble parts, and they embrace all that is helpful for soul as well as body. I wish our girls would see this and set about being true housekeepers. Mrs. Ripley used to rock her baby's cradle, shell peas or sew and fit a class of young men for college at the same time. One can discuss Greek poetry and chop meat, as I saw her doing once with Mr. Emerson and Margaret Fuller, and the one task enabled the other because it was duty.—From One of Louisa M. Alcott's Unpublished Letters in Ladies' Home Journal.

Her infant babe had from its mother caught the trick of grief and sighed among its playthings.—Wordsworth.

### Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This is the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. It acts quickly and can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. Try it, and like many others, you will recommend it to your friends. For sale at 25 and 50 cent per bottle by Melville Bros., corner Main and High streets, and C. W. Heister, 58 Public Square.

### Have You Had the Grip.

If you have, you probably need a reliable medicine like Eley's Honey and Tar to heal your lungs and stop the racking cough incidental to this disease. H. F. Vortkamp, D. C. cor Main and North sts.

## EVERY ONE CAN SING

### INGENIOUS THEORY ABOUT THE TRAINING OF VOICES.

Singing Is Just as Natural as Talking, but the Voice Must Be Cultivated According to Inflexible Rules—Practice Should Begin at the Top of the Voice.

In fairy days when the fox wished to make his voice sweet he went to the miller and asked for chalk. This he ate with such satisfactory results that his next call was made without any of the unlucky effects generally produced by his naturally harsh voice. It is very evident from all that one hears and reads nowadays that this end of the century is expecting to be told of some royal road to voice improvement. Why should not such a road be found? In these days of Roentgen rays and con-sumption cures why should not the art of music advance tremendously?

The human voice is used for two purposes—by every one to speak with, by many to sing with. That many wish to sing but find themselves unable to do so is unhappily true. That all these could learn to sing is also true, though this is not without question in many minds.

Music has been written lately in criticism of the disagreeable qualities of the speaking voice, especially the harshness of the voices of American women. Life has been suggested, however, to remedy the defects. As for the singing voice, it has lately been stated that "of all branches of musical study the most discouraging perhaps is the cultivation of the voice."

Here is something which interests thousands of persons, and when we include in our subject the improvement of the speaking voice it is one which should interest millions. People are scarce who really care nothing about music. They are scarce still who do not care a musical instrument about with them wherever they go. The singer is at no trouble or expense to procure an instrument upon which to perform. All he needs to do is to open his mouth and it is ready.

Moreover, this instrument, rightly treated, needs far less practice than any piano or violin, and there is a method of right treatment which can be described to "out of the way students." This method consists of just two things—relax the throat, begin all practice at the top of the voice.

In order to gain a relaxed throat simply try to stretch the throat open, as in yawning, and to sing as low down in the throat as possible. Never imagine that any tones proceed from or go to the top of the head, but think that they all start from a point low in the throat, and must come directly out of the mouth, toward the front teeth. A contracted throat produces a rough, rasping or nasal voice. An open, relaxed throat produces a round, smooth, clear voice.

The second injunction—begin all practice at the top of the voice—is most important. More harm has been done by the training of voices upward than the world has yet any idea, and it is marvelous that we have not learned this fact before the end of the nineteenth century.

Scales should never be sung upward by beginners, because this tends to emphasize instead of to bridge over any breaks that the voice may have. By always training the voice downward the difficulties with regard to breaks and registers are overcome without any theorizing and experimenting on the part of the student. An exercise which can be practiced with immense benefit by every student is to begin at the highest tone that the singer can take easily and sing each successive tone downward to the syllable "ha" low down in the throat as possible, using a great deal of breath for each syllable and taking fresh breath for each one.

Besides the question how best to improve the singing voice, persons are seeking answers to two other questions—how can we improve our speaking voices and can we all learn to sing?

The speaking voice can be made pleasant and agreeable in the same way that the singing voice is improved. It is most emphatically true that many persons speak habitually in tones that are unnecessarily shrill and rasping. This is caused by throat contraction, which squeezes the tone and renders it rough. To relax the throat by stretching it open as in yawning and to speak low in the throat allows the tone to be smooth, round and clear. A very unwise injunction is often given in this connection—"Do not speak in such a high key." The very opposite of this should be inculcated. Voices are never shrill because they are high; they only sound shrilly because the throat is apt to be contracted more on high tones. This weakens the high tones and the effort to speak loudly causes forcing of the voice. If people would relax the throat and then strengthen the high tones by their free and proper use, they would soon notice a vast improvement in tone quality.

"Can every one learn to sing?" Unquestionably, yes. Every one who can speak can also learn to sing, if he will take a little trouble, for the very same instrument, the larynx, furnishes the voice for both speech and song. The only difference between the speaking voice and the singing voice is that the former uses the lower and medium tones and the latter uses chiefly the higher and medium tones. If a person thinks he cannot sing, let him, in the first place, be satisfied to begin at the beginning, instead of at the end. Let him not be discouraged because he cannot at once sing a whole tune correctly, but let him believe that, if, as must be the case, he can fit in any single tone or two tones correctly, he can improve upon this ability, just as any one who can add two and two can also add three and three, and then four and four. The main thing to understand is that inability to sing is not generally caused, as it is so often supposed, by want of voice or want of ear, but simply by lack of flexibility of voice—that is, weakness of the muscles which tighten and relax the vocal cords.—New York Post.

### WHAT THE CHILDREN MAY EAT.

#### Wholesome and Appealing Dishes For Youthful Digestion.

Catering for the children's eating is one of the most trying as it is one of the most important parts of the modern mother's household duties. The word modern is used advisedly, for it is only recently that mothers have realized that what their children eat is a powerful physical and moral agent in their development. Health, temper and, to a certain extent, ability, all wait upon digestion and digestion upon whole some living. The growing generation itself understands this. "Send me some whole wheat bread," writes a college athlete to his mother. "I can't train on this bolted flour stuff." He was used to the other and missed its nourishment.

How to give her children the food they need and yet satisfy the childish craving for various unwholesome edibles is the problem that confronts the painstaking charlaine every morning when she goes to the kitchen for a talk about the day's meals with the priestess of that domain. A few simple facts will help her. One is that cooked over meat is most indigestible. It may be heated through in a hot gravy or minced fine and rolled in a ball of mashed potato, but for youthful stomachs it should not be twice brought to the cooking point. Meat pies are most wholesome when made of fresh meat, and with a biscuit rather than a pastry crust.

A vegetable pie is a dish children usually like. To make it, a deep dish should be filled with sliced potatoes, onions, chopped carrots and turnips, a few bits of butter put on top, a seasoning of salt and a very little white pepper, and the dish nearly filled with gravy or stock. Cook the vegetables until nearly tender before putting on a biscuit crust. Tomatoes sliced and alternated with carrots, onions and macaroni, or mushrooms and potatoes, with a very little onion, or a potato pie with onions and apples to flavor it—are all variations of this dish. A pound of juicy, fresh steak, minced fine and alternating with sliced potatoes, the whole covered with a thin crust, or a layer of grated bread crumbs, put on only long enough to brown before being taken from the oven, is another nourishing and very appetizing pie. Green salads with French dressing should be much oftener found in the children's menu than they are, and fruit, raw early in the day, but cooked when served at night. As to cake, rich puddings and pies, instead of the sweeping "never" of some mothers, the more moderate scheme of one recently met seems wisest.

"I give the children," said she, "cake and sweets just often enough to prevent their feeling aggrieved. I got the hint from my oldest boy some years ago, when he came to me one day with the plaint: 'Why don't we ever have cake or pies? Other fellows do. I hear them say so.' As to candy, a not infrequent dessert with us is a dish of good candy, homemade if possible, but pure at all events."—New York Times.

### Intelligent Law.

A man stood on the platform of a New York elevated station and waited until a train was close at hand, and then leaped down on the track to be crushed to death. It was a deliberately planned suicide. As soon as the mangled remains were taken from under the wheels the engineer and fireman were arrested and sent off to the station.

"It was a plain, straight case of suicide, wasn't it?" I asked of the policeman.

"Oh, yes," he replied.

"The engineer couldn't have stopped the train?"

"No, sir."

"And the fireman hadn't anything to do with it?"

"Of course not."

"Then why were they arrested?"

"Why, sir—why? Why were they arrested? Because, sir—because they were, and if you've hung around here long enough you'd better be going!"

There have been eight or ten such cases in the last two or three years, and up to date I have failed to find any satisfactory explanation as to the arrests. They might with equal justice arrest the conductors and the ticket choppers, but they never do.—Detroit Free Press.

### A Score Settled.

It was at a reception the other afternoon, and it was still so early and the comers so few that conversation was possible. They met, the two women who have hated and kissed each other these two years. "Yes," said one, "I've been so busy all week—sewing, you know, for my little girl." "You're so industrious, my dear," said the other, "and so ambitious to attempt so much. I'm sure I shouldn't dare, I saw so badly." "Oh! I'm sure you underrate your skill," returned the one, with a smile like a rapier thrust. "I'm sure that gown you have on looks very well, indeed." And every one within earshot knew that a score had been settled.—Washington Post.

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Among deciduous trees the value of the honey locust and osage orange for hedging is well known. The hollyhock spruce and arbor vita are also in much request among evergreen trees. Mead's Monthly says that the Norway spruce is equally good, though not so often seen.

## FRUIT AND FLOWERS

### TRAPPING THE CIRCULUS.

A Detailed Account of Just How This May Be Accomplished by Jarring.

The jarring process is very simple as explained by Mr. S. D. Willard in a communication to Rural New Yorker:

Provide a tool as shown in Fig. 1, which is an ordinary hoe handle, at the end of which is a light, hard wood block, the upper part of which is made concave, so as to permit being filled with cotton, and then tightly covered with leather of some kind. It must be soft, so as to do no injury to the bark of the tree when used as a pounder to jar it. No 2 represents a frame that may be made of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch pine, notched and nailed together at C, with a distance from A to B of about 9 feet and from B to D about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet. A crossbar of the same width and thickness is notched and tightly nailed at the points B and D. Upon the frame thus made stretch and tack a piece of factory cloth, 3 yards long and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards wide. Provide yourself with two of these frames. Have a boy carry one, and with the other in your own hands, and the pounder, you are ready for business.

Drop the frames under the tree with the sheet side up, so that the tree may be about opposite the point C of the

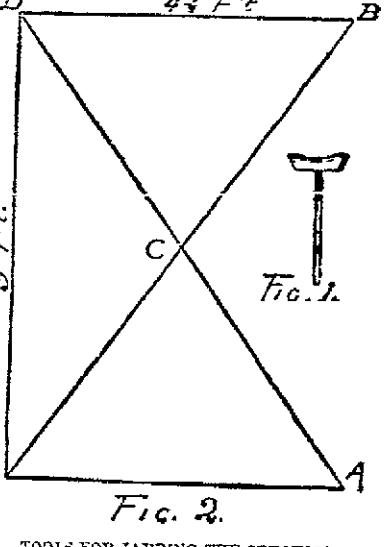


Fig. 1.

### TOOLS FOR JARRING THE CIRCULUS.

Sheets. You then have the ground beneath the tree covered for about nine feet in each direction. A sudden blow on a few of the larger limbs, if the tree is large, or one blow on the body, if the tree is small, will cause the circuluses to drop upon the sheets, from which they may be picked at once and destroyed. A few hours' experience will enable any eye to detect them at once. Two or three minutes will suffice at any tree; hence a large number of trees can be run over in a day.

The work should begin as soon as the fruit is formed and be followed for two or three weeks, at first daily or until it is evident that the number of insects is being greatly reduced, so that only a few are found, when it may be safe to do it only alternate days. The insects usually begin their work on the outside of an orchard, especially if there be a nearby belt of timber. Hence we begin to hunt them first on the outskirts.

Would Not Use the Plum on Peach.

T. T. Lyon of Michigan expresses himself as follows on subject of widespread interest in a communication to Rural New Yorker:

With the domestics and northern Americans there is, in my opinion, never an advantage, but a disadvantage rather, in the use of peach stocks for the plum. This method of propagation is believed to be but little practiced at the north. It prevails rather in the more southerly localities, in which the Chickasaw and the more southerly strains of Americans are mostly grown. These possess peculiar characteristics more nearly akin to those of the peach, upon which they are, therefore, probably more generally successful. Even in such case, however, there is much reason for the assumption that even the southern varieties of plums would be more perfectly "at home" upon stocks of their own species, and it may be reasonably suspected that peach stocks are in general use at the south mainly because they are more readily obtained. At the north I would in no case use plum trees grown on peach stocks, except possibly to be planted in very light, dry soils, in which the peach stocks would be more at home. The short lived character of the peach, and its liability to the attacks of yellow-bellied sapsucker, borers and other maladies, are serious objections to such practice, at least at the north.

Odd Mention.

H. A. Siebrecth would choose the following vines for a rustic arbor: Wistaria chinensis, Tecoma speciosa, the new improved trumpet vine; Aristolochia siphon; Dutchman's pipe, Clematis paniculata, new and superb; Lonicera hulleiana, ever blooming honeysuckle.

"We know of no other summer bedding or house plant more liberally or more distinctly variegated than the comparatively new abutilon, Souvenir de Bonn," says Rural New Yorker.

In some places, particularly along the Hudson, blackberries are trained on wires, after the manner of grapes. The two wire trellis is generally preferred.

The New England Homestead reports a big record for the new peach Crossby. It originated in New England and has thus far proved to be the hardiest peach ever grown in that trying climate.

Among deciduous trees the value of the honey locust and osage orange for hedging is well known. The hollyhock spruce and arbor vita are also in much request among evergreen trees. Mead's Monthly says that the Norway spruce is equally good, though not so often seen.

## FRENCH FASHIONS FREE

Illustrated by 6 dolls with 21 dresses, 6 suits, 23 hats, and 35 other articles, furnishing the ladies with the latest French fashions as well as the children with an amusing toy.

Send 6 Coupons, or Send 1 Coupon and 6 cents, or Send 10 Cents without an coupon, to

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., Durham, N. C., and

Fashion Dolls will be sent you postpaid. You will find one coupon inside each 2 oz. bag, and two coupons inside each 4 oz. bag.

2 CENTS STAMPS ACCEPTED.

BLACKWELL'S GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO.

Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and read the coupon, which gives a list of other premiums and how to get them.

THE Steel vs. Cast Iron.



Steel has superseded iron in all structural work where the greatest strength and durability are required. The old-fashioned cast-iron stove has made way for the

## Steel Majestic Range

which is made of cold-rolled steel (the strongest steel) and malleable iron (iron that by an expensive process, is made unbreakable), and the whole construction is riveted by hand (the honest way).



Sometimes an apparently dead man may be revived—may be resuscitated. Sometimes it is often hard to tell whether the man is dead or alive. We hear of people who have been buried alive. A man must be completely dead before hope should be abandoned. It used to be true that when a man found he had consumption, he gave up immediately. Consumption was considered a necessarily fatal disease. It was considered incurable. As soon as it was developed enough so that a physician would decide that it was really consumption, the patient was considered as good as dead. Two years ago, Dr. Pierce found out that consumption was not incurable, that it was not necessarily fatal. He not only found this but he found out a way to cure consumption. He introduced his "Golden Medical Discovery." The "Discovery" cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption if it is taken according to directions.

Consumption is a disease of the blood, and by the existence of diseases in the system. If the body is perfectly strong and healthy, and the blood perfectly pure, germs are easily thrown off. The body is weak, if the tissues are incapable of much resistance, the germs find resting place and develop. That's the consumption begins.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" reaches out the germs, forces them out of the system and cures consumption and kindred diseases of the throat, bronchitis and lungs. No doubt about it, no question about it. It has done it in hundreds of thousands of cases. The "Discovery" sold at drug stores.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English, or Medicine Simplified by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., 1000 pages, illustrated 600,000 copies sold at \$1.00. Now ready. Price \$1.00. Postage \$1.00. Send in receipt of \$1.00 one stamp to pay for mailing only. Address the Author, as above.

## ERIE

## LINES.

### Chicago & Erie

#### Railroad.

Time card in effect Feb. 9, 1896.  
**FROM LIMA, OHIO.**  
TRAINS WEST. Depart.  
5 Vestibule Limited, daily, for Chicago.....11:23 a. m.  
3 Pacific Express, daily for Chicago.....12:42 a. m.  
1 Express, daily, except Sunday for Chicago.....10:37 a. m.  
21 local, daily, except Sunday.....1:00 a. m.  
**TRAINS EAST.**  
3 Vestibule Limited, daily, for New York and Boston.....9:15 p. m.  
2 Express, daily, except Sunday for New York.....10:00 p. m.  
12 Express, daily, for New York.....9:30 a. m.  
21 local, daily, except Sunday.....1:00 a. m.  
Trains No. 1 and 2 stop at all stations on C. Division.  
Train No. 12 carries through sleeping cars Columbus, Circleville, Chillicothe, Waverly, Mount Gilead, Marion and Xenia via Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, and Norfolk & Western, through coaches and sleeping cars to New York and Boston.

FRANK O. McGOWAN, Agent.  
Huntington, Ind.

#### Petrified Forest.

The regions of the Little Colorado river in Arizona abound in wonderful vegetable petrifications, whole forests being found in some places which are hard as stone, but which look as if but recently uprooted of their foliage. Some of these trees are standing just as natural life. While others are piled across each other just like the fallen monarchs of a real wood forest. Geologists say these stone trees were once covered the depth of 1,000 feet with marl, which transformed them from wood to red rock. The marl, after the lapse of ages, washed out, leaving some of the trees standing in an upright position.

Constipation is a deadly enemy to health; Burdock Root Bitters is a deadly enemy to constipation.

#### Eggs by the Gallon.

Eggs are now imported into Great Britain from Russia shelled, beaten up and preserved in hermetically sealed cans, from which they are drawn off through a tap. Eggs in this condition are principally used by pastry cooks, and the advantages claimed for the system are freedom from damage in transport and long keeping qualities. The tin or drum is packed with straw in a wooden case and holds the contents of 1,000 to 1,500 eggs, the white and yolk being mixed together, poured into the drum and the aperture closed with a bung and sealed.

#### Why Truth Rises.

"Why," asked the youngest of the sophomores, "why should truth always rise again when crushed to earth?"

"Because of its elasticity, of course," answered the corn fed philosopher. "Don't you know how easy it is to trample the truth?"—Indianapolis Journal.

During the winter of 1893, F. M. Martin, of Long Reach, West Va., contracted a severe cold which left him with a cough. In speaking of how he cured it, he says: "I used several kinds of cough syrup, but found no relief until I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved me almost instantly, and in a short time brought about a complete cure." When troubled with a cough or cold use this remedy and you will not find it necessary to try several kinds before you get relief.

It has been in the market for over twenty years and constantly worn in favor and popularity. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Melville Bros., corner Main and High streets, and C. W. Heister, 58 Public Square.

Life, Liberty and Pursuit of Happiness

Cannot be guaranteed to those suffering from kidney diseases unless they take Clinic Kidney Cure. H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North streets.

## FOR YOU AND ME.

"Come, Carlyle, sit down, I close the flowers, And you are welcome with me. A sporting through the sunny hours, And fill your sides and whiskers, too. Your mother's eyes are for you to tempt, To me, dear God, go to the sun, And do the right."

Not then I knew the words—ah, no! I since have learned on life's rough road That they alone are truly safe Who do love God. For everywhere, on every side, I see the shamed human soul. Driven by passion, want and wrong, Whether the wheels of fate swift roll.

And oh, the sight is fraught with pain, The bruised and bleeding throngs of men, Who rightly are the sons of God.

And over my lips cold, cold rain, There comes that sweet matin prayer, From mother lips, low from sight—Teach us, O God, to live, then much And do the right."

—Mattice Boerner in Philadelphia Press.

## THE COFFEEPOD.

"Did you think of it, dear?" my wife asked me one morning over the breakfast table. "Father's birthday is day after tomorrow. What present are we to give him this year? Have you made up your mind?"

I was deeply interested in my paper, reading the report of our latest cause celebre, a murder trial, and not paying any attention to her remarks. I answered absentmindedly:

"Ten years state's prison."

"W-h-a-t?" a startled expression coming into her eyes. "Drop that nonsense," she retorted hotly, "and give me a sensible answer if you can."

I put the paper away and looked up, noticing for the first time that she was in a temper and remembering the foolish remark I had made.

"Pardon me, darling," I begged remorsefully. "You know well enough that I couldn't have meant the words in good earnest. I was so very deeply engrossed in the district attorney's address to the jury that I became somewhat confused. Overlook it and be friends. But to the point. What are we to give the old gentleman? A nice pocketbook?"

"Would that not be like throwing out an indelicate hint?" she replied, somewhat pacified.

"H'm! I don't know. Well, then, how about a morning cap of red, white and black, with a large tassel?"

"He has one."

"Or a comfortable house coat?"

"No, no! I tell you what, a self actor machine," she exclaimed triumphantly: "just the thing!"

"A what?" I queried, shaking my head incredulously. "Heaven defend us! What kind of a thing did you say? And what in the world is he to do with it?"

"You know, dear"—Anna was all excitement now—"how fond father is of good coffee; how he sells the cook for not making the beverage to his liking. What does she know about making coffee anyway? Not long since I saw in Mrs. Faber's home a newly invented self actor extraction coffee and tea machine. I tell you that is exactly what father wants."

"So that is it! A coffee machine! I thought it was a sewing machine or some such thing. What did you call it? A self actor extraction and so forth machine? What a monstrous name! How dreadful!"

"But practical, unspeakably practical, I tell you. You pour the water into the boiler and then some coffee into a little bowl above. Then you light the alcohol beneath. The heated water is by means of a glass tube fed from the boiler into the bowl. The boiler's weight diminishes as the water lessens. The latter therefore raises itself a trifle, thus releasing a spring attached to the cover of the alcohol lamp, which falls upon the lamp and extinguishes the flame. Do you understand?"

"Not the least bit!" was my energetic response. But my wife went on as though it mattered little whether I understood or whether I did not understand:

"And as soon as the boiler has cooled off the beverage in the bowl, as the result of the pressure of the outer air—do you understand, now?"

"No!" I exclaimed more energetically than before, but with the selfsame result, for my better half kept on just as if I had replied "Yes" instead of "No!"

"As the result of the pressure of the outer air the now ready coffee runs by means of a sieve and the identical tube back into the boiler below. Then you can empty it into cups at your convenience," she concluded deliberately. "I find that a wonderfully simple procedure."

"Yes, surprisingly simple, my dear," I said doubtfully. "See here, wifey, I think I shall have to take another course in physiology and technology before I would be equal to comprehending the raising of the tube by air pressure and the dropping of the lamp cover as the result of the escape of heated water."

"And you really intend giving such a what do you call it machine as a present to your father? I am quite sure I don't care, but I bet your father will be displeased, simply because he will not be able to make head or tail of so complicated a thing."

"You have always failed to find with my propositions," she pouted sensibly. "Always. But I take the bet. What is it to be for—a kiss?"

"A kiss! As though an everyday affair like that were an object for a wager."

My wife laid the index finger of her right hand on her little nose, her favorite attitude when in a reflective mood.

"The other day," she said, "I noticed a splendid brooch in S.'s show window; just the thing."

"And I a rocking chair at F.'s, such as I always longed to possess," I added. "It is a bargain. Rocking chair against brooch! If your what do you call it machine does its duty, you will get your

brooch; if not, you are bound to buy me the chair. Shake on it!"

"All right," my wife acquiesced in a triumphant tone.

She really purchased the extraction machine, which, to judge from appearance, was a pretty, neat and brightly polished little affair. The birthday arrived, and we solemnly assembled in her father's house and handed him the present, but he looked rather surprised.

"Well, well!" he exclaimed. "Just look at this! A filtering machine. Did you ever? I must confess I like the idea, for our city water is not very clear, and the supply is poor. It may come in handy."

"What are you talking about, my dear father?" my Anna interrupted excitedly and in an almost angry tone. "You do not really mean to say that you think our love is so trifling as to buy you a filtering apparatus for a birthday present?"

The old man looked from one to the other of us, embarrassed.

"God forbid," he said, feelingly, "that I should think so ill of my dear children, but perhaps—yes, I know, that's it; one of the newly invented patent electric night lamps, eh?"

I grinned. Anna looked daggers at me.

"It is a new coffee machine, father, dear," said my wife's sister Fannie, whose head is always full of mischief. "You throw the beans in one side, and 'cafe au lait' already made flows out on the other. Plain as daylight."

"Fannie, my child," said I, with all the dignity I could muster, "please go and bring some hot water and the necessary ground coffee and give us a chance to demonstrate to father the utility of this wonderful machine."

Fannie did so. In the meantime the old man walked several times around the table, shaking his silvery locks and casting suspicious glances at the complicated thing before him. He looked positively frightened.

"Say, Otto," turning to me with an anxious face, "I hope that thing will not explode. We read every day dreadful stories about these new fangled paroxysms in the papers. Please be careful, children, I beg of you."

"Why, father, the whole proceeding is so very simple," my wife pleaded, defending her present. "Just read what it says here! I take the water," taking the vessel with the hot water from Fannie, "and pour it into the boiler like this—see, just so. Aw!" she suddenly cried out. She had scalded her fingers.

It was my turn now. "Please step aside," I said, going up to the table. "Let me try. You will injure yourself worse with your experimenting. Hand me the water, Fannie. That's it. Thank you, dear! And now I'll light the lamp. Zounds, the stuff won't burn!"

"It is prepared noninflammable alcohol for medicinal purposes," said father.

"Well, then, send for some that will burn," I cried, out of patience, after I had wasted a dozen or so matches in the vain attempt to ignite the lamp.

"I know what I am going to do. I am going to sacrifice my bottle of eau de cologne," Fannie exclaimed magnanimously. "What is the difference?"

She ran off and pretty soon returned with the odorous fluid, emptying it into the lamp after I had poured out the "medicated" alcohol.

The cologne burned all right, and pretty soon a low, melodious singing could be heard, showing that the machine was beginning to do its work.

My wife was disgusted. She turned pale from subdued excitement and anger. "What can this mean?" she said. "Something must be wrong!"

"I think your self actor extraction machine is suffering from internal trouble. There is altogether too much internal business," I ventured to remark dryly. "I dare say you are beginning to make up your mind where the best rocking chairs are for sale. Eh, dear?"

Just then the water in the boiler began scorching and bubbling stronger, and a stream of water shot out of the latter into the glass tube and thence into the bowl on top.

"My, how nice!" exclaimed my little 8-year-old brother-in-law Fred gleefully. "For all the world like a waterfall!"

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My wife looked at me as strange as one on the farm of J. B. Cunningham, near New Burlington. When the drill had reached a depth of 200 feet, it was forced from the bottom of the well, and there was a flow of water which extended several feet into the air; so great was the force under it. With the water came stones weighing two and three pounds, and they are also thrown high into the air. The water issues from an eight inch pipe and has been flowing continuously, and the men cannot get near the well to work. Several wagon loads of rocks and sand have been forced out. It is estimated that the well is flowing 25,000 gallons per day. The water is lukewarm and has a peculiar taste.—Chicago Chronicle.

"What a set of fools we all are! We forgot all about putting some in."

Sure enough. A napkin had been accidentally thrown over the ground coffee brought in by Fannie, and during the prevailing excitement of expectancy nobody had given it a thought.

My wife was delighted. Her machine was to be redeemed, after all. After favoring me with another annihilating look the second act of the drama began. Not a single word was spoken. We were awaiting developments.

Again the scorching and bubbling sound, and even the aroma of steaming coffee filled the room. The brown fluid could be seen passing through the tube, and exclamations of surprise and gratification escaped the lips of those present. Anna was all smiles and sunshine.

"I trust," she said to me mischievously, "that you have not forgotten the

address where to buy that brooch we were talking about yesterday."

Even father nodded satisfied and pleasantly.

"This is a practice machine," he mused complacently, pouring out the first cup of the brown beverage, "and what an aroma! but rather an old sort of smell. Strange, isn't it? What does it smell like?"

The old man lifted the cup to his lips and tasted the contents. With a jerk he set it down again upon the table, making a very face.

"I'll be— I ask your pardon, but that stuff has a positively wicked taste. Monstrous, abominable, ne! What the dickens does it taste like?"

He expectorated several times and pressed his hands to his stomach as if nauseated.

"Just like can de cologne, father," I suggested, "a very agreeable smell, don't you think? A trifle odd when taken with coffee, but you will undoubtedly get used to the taste when you once become familiar with the machine."

"For shame, husband," said my wife, "how mean of you! Undoubtedly Fannie has accidentally spilled a drop of can de cologne into the boiler while filling the lamp. Where is the harm? It is a bit unpleasant, it is true, but that is all there is to it. We will have to try again, for the machine works all right. That we ought to be convinced now."

"Hold!" objected father, lifting his hand with a protesting gesture toward the coffee machine. "No more of this monkey business! I would rather that Anna make us all a cup of coffee now in the old fashioned way, and later you may continue your experiments as long as you like. The machine is just splendid, children," he continued, "and I thank you heartily for your thoughtfulness in giving it to me, but there is something strange and odd about it to which I must get used first, and that takes time for a man of my age."

"Before we go any further with it," I added, "let us tell the girl to give it a thorough cleaning. Let's—take this machine into the kitchen and scald lamp and boiler with hot water and soda or some such stuff." The girl went off with her burden. Shortly afterward we were startled by a loud report, followed by frightened screams from the kitchen and by a sound of falling and breaking pieces. Something told me that again it was that ill-fated machine. I opened the kitchen door. Sure enough, the girl in a dark corner had stumbled with her burden, and the self actor extraction coffee and tea machine lay broken on the floor. The poor, frightened girl sobbed. Fannie scolded, my wife wrung her hands in despair. I bit my lips underneath my bushy mustache, and father looked pleased and relieved.

"Never mind, children," he said. "It is

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Enjoys the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

## OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

## IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M MELVILLE,  
THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

## THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G CO.

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

## ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and are Going.

J. E. Lowry, of Ada, is in the city. Julian Tyler, of Toledo, is in the city.

J. C. Thompson is in Cincinnati today.

M. D. Phelps, of Van Wert, is in the city.

A. A. Brown, of Cincinnati, is in the city.

J. S. O'Connor went to Wapakoneta this morning.

Judge Ritchie went to Sidney this morning, to hold court.

G. H. Whitley, an oil producer of Oil City, is stopping at the Northrop.

Mrs. True Killen, of Columbus Grove, was in the city this morning.

Del Armstrong returned to Ann Arbor this morning, to resume his school work.

M. J. Cahill, representing the Catholic Universe, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon.

Edward Rost, of Dayton, was the guest to-day, of his niece, Mrs. G. A. Quinn, of Pearl street.

Miss Mary Lett, of Denver, Colo., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Thos. Muishead, of north Pine street.

Miss Kittie Lahey, of Dowling, O., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Thos. Carroll, of north Jackson street.

Miss Jessie Richards, who has been the guest of her brother, E. J. Richards, and wife, of north Union street, returned to-day to her home in Marion.

Judge Aaron McNeil, of the Insolvency Court, of Cincinnati, was in the city last night, visiting the Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order.

Misses Mollie and Nora Hartnett, of Abbeyfeale, County Limerick, Ireland, arrived yesterday noon from New York City, and are the guests of their cousins, Mrs. Dennis McGrath and Mrs. J. J. O'Connor.

Seats for Y. M. C. A. athletic carnival will be on sale at association building, Thursday, April 23, at 9 a. m.

## TALES OF THE TOWN.

James A. Irwin and wife, of Pearl street, have removed to Cincinnati.

Miss M. A. Nichols has removed from north Elizabeth street to 689 south Main street.

Wm. Hall, the tramp arrested by Policeman Furry Sunday, was fired out of town yesterday.

Born—April 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Muirhead, of 417 north Pine street—a nine-pound boy.

At an enthusiastic meeting held last night by the U. M. B. A., three new members were initiated.

At the regular meeting of the Knights of St. John, last night, five applications for membership were received.

The marriage of Mr. John Whalen and Miss Mary Noonan will take place to-morrow morning at St. Rose church.

The meetings now in progress at the court house, conducted by Rev. J. H. Miller, of Goshen, Ind., are becoming very interesting. One was added to the church last Sunday, by baptism, and more are likely to follow.

Charles O'Donnell, a young business man, of Sidney, who is well known in Lima, died yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock. The funeral will take place from Holy Angels' Catholic church, Thursday morning. Rev. F. M. Quatman will officiate.

## UNAVOIDABLE.

Owing to circumstances over which we have no control, our store will be open evenings from this time on.

We desire to be fully understood in this matter. We have been, and are now, in favor of early closing, in justice to our employees (as well as ourselves) who are human and should have the same consideration that all laboring men are entitled to.

THE W. K. BOONE CO.

02

Accepted a New Position.

Mart Manuel, who has been in the employ of Ed Wise, the clothier, for five years, and later employed as agent of the assignee's sale of the Ed Wise stock, has resigned his position, and has accepted a position with Sol Wiesenthal, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers.

For a first-class lawn mower, cheap, go to Hauenstein & Co.

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## DESTRUCTION

Caused by Terrible Storms Yesterday Afternoon and Evening.

Several Buildings Struck by Lightning.

—The Oil Fields the Greatest Losers.

Severe storms swept the northwest part of Ohio yesterday afternoon and last night, and resulted in much loss to both life and property. Several persons have been reported killed and many injured. The damage to property was very great. The storm in this vicinity was not as fierce as it was in adjoining territory. No one here has been reported injured, and the loss to property was slight.

A terrific cyclone passed over Fremont, Fostoria, Alliance, Fort Clinton and Tiffin about 3 o'clock that left behind an awful destruction. At Fremont three were killed and thirteen seriously injured. At Fostoria one was killed. Scarcely a tree or building was left standing in the path that the cyclone traversed. Alliance is said to have been damaged \$10,000 in glass alone. Hail stones fell as large as eggs. In the oil fields the operators lose greatly, as the derricks all over the fields are down. In the Findlay and Fostoria sections much oil was lost by the lead pipes being broke from the falling derricks.

The greatest damage in the county occurred during the storm last evening when several buildings were struck by lightning. The clouds seemed completely charged with the strange power, and the lightning danced continuously in the air, and at times the thunder was deafening.

About 9:45 there was a blinding flash and a moment later a terrific clap of thunder. The lightning struck an oil derrick in the rear of Ackerman & Castle's tool works.

At almost the same instant, an out-

house adjoining the dwelling on the Bansbottom farm, two and one-half miles northeast of town was also struck, and the whole west end of the city were burned out.

The house of Chas. Fisher, a farmer living about one and one-half miles east of Lafayette, was also struck by lightning, and the west part of the building was badly wrecked, but the family all escaped injury.

The rain came down in sheets and the commons on Elm street was completely flooded.

The telephone and telegraph wires were somewhat impaired this morning, but will be in working order this evening.

## JEWELRY THIEF

Wanted at Hammond, Ind., Captured Here Last Night.

Last night Lieutenant Watts received a telegram from Hammond, Ind., requesting the arrest of a young man named Eugene Vanlindburg, of whom a description was given, and whom, the message stated, was wanted for stealing jewelry. At 2 o'clock this morning the lieutenant found Vanlindburg at the Cambridge House, which place he was just preparing to leave, to continue his journey toward his native home in Holland. Watts locked him up at the police station, and telephoned to the Hammond authorities of his capture. In his valise were found several diamond rings, earrings, watches with diamond set cases, and other articles of valuable jewelry, together with a set of watchmaker's and engraver's tools. The prisoner states that he worked for a jeweler at Hammond, and as his employer would not pay him his wages, he took the things and started homeward.

An officer will be here this evening to take the prisoner back to Hammond.

What You Will See at the Carnival.

Some of the features of the grand Y. M. C. A. carnival, to be held in Faurot opera house next Tuesday evening (the 28th inst.), will be dumb bell drills by Juniors, free pyramid work by seniors, stereopticon illustrations by Prof. Wilson of Detroit, parallel bar work by seniors, corrective drill exercises by seniors, heavy lifting exhibition by Prof. Chase, statutory work by business men, horizontal bar work by both seniors and Juniors, frolics and fun by a motley crowd, bar bell drills by seniors, fancy Indian club swinging by "one of the boys," shadowgraphs, wand and ladder pyramids by seniors, mat exercises by seniors and Juniors. Music will be furnished by orchestra and male quartette. The management of the Association is desirous that everyone shall have an opportunity of seeing a fair representation of the physical work, such as is conducted in the young men's building, and have decided to reduce the price of admission from 50 cts to 35 cts, including reserved seat. Seats will be on sale the 23d.

STREET TALK.

Rev. Cyrus S. Bates, several years ago rector of the Episcopalian church in this city, and who afterwards, because of his brilliant and scholarly attainments received a call to St. Paul's, in Cleveland, died of pneumonia, Sunday.

An organization recently formed, consisting of fifteen of the most prominent ladies of the city, which

has not yet been formally named but is known as the Ladies' Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Club, was to have made its debut at Grace M. E. church last evening by executing the opening and closing numbers of a splendid musical program that was to have been rendered in a benefit concert; but, owing to the inclement weather, the concert was postponed until next Friday night, when it is hoped the weather will be more favorable. Consequently, the fair musicians are still as uneasy today as they were yesterday, fearful of the result of their first attempt at entertaining a public audience with orchestral selections. None but the members themselves, however, are uneasy as to the result of their first appearance. The ladies have developed considerable talent, under the instruction of Prof. Frey, and their success in the concert is one of the greatest probabilities. The Epworth League of Grace church certainly appreciates the assistance promised by the ladies, and consider their portion of the program quite a drawing card.

The ladies comprising the club are: Mandolins—Miss Cora Holland, Mrs. F. E. Harman and Miss Bessie Morris; Banjos—Mrs. C. H. Cole, Mrs. W. R. Mehaffey, Miss Halsey Hutchison, Miss Louise Grafton and Mrs. Wm. Irish; Guitars—Miss Maybel Thritt, Mrs. W. H. Leete, Miss Van Junkin, Miss Nellie Holland, Miss Alice Morris and Mrs. Dr. Chase.

## ESSENIC KNIGHTS

Entertain and Banquet Two of Their Grand Officers.

The members of Mt. Lebanon Senate No. 14, Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order, were out in full force last night at their headquarters in the Odd Fellows Temple, at Main and Wayne streets, the occasion being the entertaining and banqueting of two of the grand officers of the order, Grand Senator Judge Aaron McNeil, of Cincinnati, and Grand Secretary W. S. Gwynn.

A letter announcing that the two grand officers would be here last night was not received by C. J. Brotherton, secretary of the local lodge, until Saturday evening, consequently the knights had only a brief space of time in which to prepare for the entertainment of their guests, but they were equal to the occasion, and when Messrs. McNeil and Gwynn arrived here at 5 o'clock last evening the members of the local order were prepared to receive and entertain them.

The evening from 8 until 10 o'clock was devoted to a secret meeting of the order, and then the doors and the banquet hall were thrown open. An elaborate spread had been prepared by caterer Bower, and the feast was followed by cigars and music, which were enjoyed until midnight.

Upon a third ballot being taken Borges received 6, Methane 3 and Mumaugh 4.

The fourth ballot resulted: Borges 7, Mumaugh 6.

The fifth ballot resulted the same as the fourth.

On the sixth ballot Borges received 5 votes and Mumaugh 5. Mr. Borges was declared elected, and was called to the chair.

Upon motion of Mr. Galerneau it was decided to vote for a vice president. Mr. Morris, upon motion of Mr. Methane, was unanimously chosen.

Mrs. Vicary was unanimously chosen as clerk.

Mr. Besser was nominated for treasurer, and there being no other nominations he was unanimously elected.

Upon motion the treasurer's bond was placed at \$60,000, with good security.

A motion was carried that the president appoint a committee of three to examine the treasurer's books and count the money, and report the same at the next meeting of the board. The president appointed Dr. Mumaugh, Jeff Morris and Chas.

Methane, of the Lima Lure & Coal company, of Lima, Ohio. Persons desiring to purchase the above described property at private sale, will consult me within the next ten days.

Lima, O., April 18, 1896.

W. T. COPPLEND, Receiver.

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## NEW SCHOOL BOARD

Was Organized Last Night by the Election of Officers.

P. G. Borges Elected President on the Sixth Ballot.—Other Officers Chosen by Acclamation.—To Meet Again Wednesday.

The old School Board met last night for the last time with all members present except Mr. Townsend. But very little business was transacted. All bills presented were certified over to the new Board.

Applications were received from Effa Sherrick, of Elida, and Ellyn H. Shipley, of Wooster, for positions as teachers.

Milton Carter, Thomas B. Singleton, Jacob Busick and William Stonerock filed applications for positions as janitors.

There being no further business, the old Board adjourned to see the new Board of fourteen members sworn in.

Upon motion of S. S. Herman, Mr. Prophet was made temporary chairman and requested members-elect to come forward and be sworn in by Mr. R. C. Eastman. All were present except Mr. Townsend.

Mrs. Vicary was chosen as temporary clerk.

Mr. Prophet announced that the first thing in order would be the election of a president, and the names of Shelby Mumaugh, C. A. Methane and F. G. Borges were presented.

The votes were called in the order of the wards, which resulted as follows: Borges 6, Methane 3, Mumaugh 3. Mr. Prophet announced that he did not know exactly how to decide the result, as there was some doubt, and that the law in this respect was not clear. But the law in all other cases in school matters required a majority vote and he would rule that it would require a majority vote in this case also.

A second ballot was taken, with the same result as the first.

Mr. Lawton moved that a secret ballot be taken. The motion was lost.

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Mrs. Vicary was unanimously chosen as clerk.

Mr. Besser was nominated for treasurer, and there being no other nominations he was unanimously elected.

Upon motion the treasurer's bond was placed at \$60,000, with good security.

A motion was carried for the president to appoint a committee of three to audit the books of the secretary and treasurer, and to report at the next meeting. Mr. Besser, Mr. Hickey and Mr. Brechner were appointed on this committee.

Supt. Miller requested that this committee examine the funds that have been received and expended for



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